

CONGRESS WILL ADJOURN AT 10 O'CLOCK TODAY

APPROVES AGREEMENT ON
REVENUE BILL AND THEN VOTES
TO CLOSE SHOP THIS MORNING

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Congress will adjourn tomorrow morning at ten o'clock. After nine months devoted to legislation both houses held protracted sessions tonight to end their affairs by approving the conference agreement on the emergency revenue bill to raise approximately \$200,000,000 desired by the administration to meet the extraordinary appropriations for national defense and the Mexican emergency.

Only the physical impossibility of engrossing the revenue measure in time for the president's approval before tomorrow morning prevented final adjournment tonight, despite the waning protests of members of both houses who threatened, but did not execute the threats, to prolong the session by demands for action on measures which were forced over until December.

Leaders of the senate and house agreed upon a quiet resolution to adjourn at ten o'clock in the morning and scores of members left town on midnight trains, eager to reach their homes for participation in the national political campaign.

The final vote on the revenue bill was delayed in the senate by vigorous protests from Pacific coast senators against the elimination of the Alaskan fisheries amendment. It was after midnight when a vote and adjournment until tomorrow at last appeared to be in sight.

The last appropriation measure, the general deficiency bill, was adopted by both houses while waiting for the conference report on the revenue bill and the Danish treaty to provide for purchase of the Danish West Indies for \$25,000,000 was ratified. The corrupt practices bill, which limit campaign expenditures, and the immigration bill, which President Wilson had announced he would veto if passed, were passed and will be taken up in December.

The revenue bill as it will go to President Wilson for approval tomorrow contains drastic provisions empowering the president to retaliate against foreign interference with American commerce. It creates a non-partisan tariff commission, increases the duties on dyestuffs to encourage their manufacture in the United States, provides means to prevent dumping of cheap foreign goods into American markets after the war and provides for income, inheritance, munitions, corporation stock, liquor, and miscellaneous taxes.

During consideration of the report in the senate, Senator Chamberlain of Oregon protested vigorously against elimination by the conference committee of a retaliatory provision against Canadian control of Pacific coast fisheries, and Representative Gardner of Massachusetts, enlisted the house with bitter denunciation of the retaliatory provision against foreign interference with American commerce. Mr. Gardner charged congress with hypocrisy and his criticisms of the administration aroused the ire of some of the democrats, two of whom, Representative Decker of Missouri and Cullip of Indiana, made speeches in reply. Representative Bennett of New York, republican, said he disagreed with both Gardner and Decker, but that the questions of national honor rose above partisanship.

Representative Decker, amid rounds of applause, thanked God that there was in the White House a president who was willing to resort to negotiations before resorting to the sword. He suggested that the views of Mr. Gardner and of Mr. Roosevelt were properly.

"You claim to be devoted to humanity and to despise commercialism," said Mr. Gardner. "Why don't you pass an amendment refusing American harbors to Germany's interned ships until she repudiates the Lusitania crime? These retaliatory amendments would be looked upon all over the world as a blow in support of Germany's ugly cause. What has congress done? Your

NEGOTIATE WITH SHOPMEN WHO
ASK FOR INCREASED WAGES

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Railroad executives of twenty-two western lines today resumed negotiations at Chicago, Kansas City, and elsewhere with representatives of 25,000 shopmen who are seeking higher pay and reduced hours.

The shopmen are negotiating with the roads simultaneously, but not collectively. The trades represented include machinists, sheet metal workers, blacksmiths and their helpers.

The demands, according to railway executives, are for an increase of five cents an hour in wages and for an eight-hour day. The increase and time reduction, according to railway officials, would total perhaps three million dollars a year.

Where the open shop policy obtains, the railways are dealing with the shopmen not as unions but as representatives of the employees.

Contracts with some of the railroads expired last May, while others did not expire until Sept. 1. The shopmen, it is stated, agreed to delay their negotiations until the tradesmen's strike situation had reached a head or had been eliminated.

Among the railroads affected are the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; Colorado and Southern; Colorado Midland; Denver and Rio Grande; Fort Smith and Western; Texas and Pacific; St. Louis and San Francisco

ARIZONA CONGRESSMAN
DEFEATS COPPER TAX

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The house tonight adopted the conference report which strikes the copper tax from the revenue bill according to the amendment which Congressman Carl Hayden of Arizona originally offered when the bill was under consideration in the house.

Senate Clears
Way For Quitting
At Ten O'clock

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The senate at 12:35 tonight adopted the conference report on the revenue bill without a record vote clearing the way for adjournment of congress at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Following adoption of the bill, Senator Hughes of New Jersey, provoked the anger of Senator Penrose and other republican leaders who threatened to demand the presence of a quorum by insisting on reading a speech of the late President McKinley favoring the eight-hour day. Senator Hughes declared the McKinley attitude was in strange contrast to that of Mr. Hughes (republican presidential candidate).

At 1:07 o'clock the senate recessed until 8 o'clock tomorrow morning. The quiet resolution for adjournment at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning was left on the table for action when the senate resumes.

Only protests have been aimed at the allies who are fighting our fight and the fight of civilization. The revenue provisions of the bill include a normal income tax of two per cent with increased surtaxes, and inheritance tax, a tax of 12 1/2 per cent on net profits of munitions manufacturers, a license tax of 50 cents on each \$1000 stock of corporations capitalized in excess of \$50,000; wine, beer and liquor taxes; brokers' taxes, and a re-enactment of the theater and amusement tax of existing war revenue. Stamp taxes in the present law are repealed and all that were included in this bill were eliminated in conference. These were regarded as "popular objections."

Democratic Leader Kitchin called up the conference report on the revenue bill in the house at 4:30 o'clock tonight. Democrats applauded when he announced the elimination of the stamp taxes. Representative Stafford of Wisconsin, republican, said it was a grave mistake for the house conferees to accept the senate amendment increasing duties on print paper. Mr. Kitchin was inclined to believe the amendment might cause a slight increase in print paper prices, but said the situation with respect to Canada was not changed by the agreement upon the amendment.

The house acted quickly after brief debate and sent the bill to the senate before ten o'clock.

STEPPED FROM AUTO, IS KILLED

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

PUEBLO, Colo., Sept. 7.—Mrs. Anna La Rue, 47 years old of Blackburn, Mo., was instantly killed five miles north of Pueblo tonight when she stepped from her moving automobile to recover her hat which had blown off. Her neck was broken. Her son, believing that his mother was only slightly injured although rendered unconscious, ordered the chauffeur to drive at breakneck speed to Pueblo. The physician to whom the party was directed declared that the woman was dead and had been instantly killed.

(Frisco Lines): Missouri, Kansas and Texas; Missouri Pacific and the Iron Mountain; International and Gt. Northern; Kansas City, Mexico and Orient; and the Kansas City Southern.

Railroad officials here said they did not believe any eastern railroads were negotiating with the shopmen at this time.

He will go directly from New York to Peoria, Illinois, Tuesday, September 12. He will go to Wisconsin, September 20, and then to Indiana for a three-day trip through the state. He will close his trip in the west with a two-day trip through Ohio.

Mr. Hughes will make his third and last speaking trip of the western campaign in October when he will visit Iowa, North and South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and other states.

Harold L. Ickes, in charge of the progressive bureau at western headquarters, announced today that he had received letters from hundreds of progressive leaders in western states pledging their support to Hughes and Fairbanks.

Mr. Fairbanks will open his speaking campaign at Springfield, Mo., Monday, September 11, and go from there to Oklahoma City, where he will speak Tuesday, September 12. He will then make a tour of the western states.

French Take More Trenches From Germans on Somme
ALWAYS FOR THE FEDERAL AMENDMENTRETALIATORY
STEPS AGAINST
INTERFERENCE

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Authority to take retaliatory steps against interference with American commerce by belligerents in the European war are contained in the emergency revenue bill as finally adopted. It was finally adopted as follows:

"Whenever authority, dependency or colony shall prohibit the importation of any article the product of the soil or industry of the United States and not injurious to health or morals, the president shall be authorized to prohibit, during the period that such prohibition is in force, the importation into the United States of similar articles, or in case the United States does not import similar articles, from that country, then other articles, the products of such country, dependency or colony."

"That whenever during the existence of a war in which the United States is engaged the president shall be satisfied that there is reasonable ground to believe that under the laws, or practice of nations, the importation into the country, dependency or colony of any article the product of the soil or industry of the United States and not injurious to health or morals is prevented or restricted, the president is authorized and empowered to prohibit or restrict during the period of such prohibition or restriction in force, the importation into the United States of similar articles, or in case the United States does not import similar articles, from that country, then other articles, the products of such country, dependency or colony as in his opinion the public interest may require; and in such case he shall make proclamation stating the reasons therefor, and the prohibition or restriction shall be in force until he shall make proclamation prohibiting the importation into the United States."

The final retaliatory measure, based on the same war conditions, would give the president authority to withhold clearances to vessels of a belligerent nation.

"Making or giving any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage in any respect whatever to any particular person, company, firm or corporation, or any description of traffic in the United States or to any citizens of the United States residing in neutral countries abroad, or to any particular person, company, firm or corporation, or any particular description of traffic in the United States or to any citizens of the United States residing in neutral countries abroad in any undue or unreasonable preference, disadvantage, injury or discrimination in regard to accepting, refusing, transporting or delivering or refusing to accept, receive, transport or deliver any cargo, freight or passengers, or in any other respect whatsoever, he is hereby authorized and empowered to withhold clearance or by formal notice forbidding departure, and to revoke, modify or renew any such direction."

It also would give authority to the president to deny American facilities of commerce to citizens in the United States of an offending belligerent nation, and would authorize him to use the land and naval forces of the United States to enforce the retaliatory provisions.

(Continued on Page Two.)

ON NORMAL SCHEDULES

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Subway and elevated transportation lines on Manhattan island were being operated tonight on what officials of the Interborough Company said were very normal schedules, although congestion on the surface lines of the New York Railways Company was seriously affected by the traction strike called last night.

Officials of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, who are conducting the strike, conceded that schedules on the subway and elevated lines were not seriously hampered, but reiterated their determination to fight to the end. Theodore P. Shonts, president of the Interborough, declared the strike a failure and that if police protection continued as good as it had been today, the city was assured of normal transportation facilities.

Several arrests were made today but

disorders resulted in only minor injuries, according to police reports.

Service on surface lines diverted much of their usual traffic to the elevated and subway lines, and during the rush hours this evening there was considerable congestion. Afterward the New York Railways Company ordered most of its surface cars to the yards. More complete service will be maintained tomorrow, the officials said.

Mayor Mitchell and Oscar S. Straus, chairman of the public service commission, will discuss the strike tomorrow.

Prohibition
Special Leaves
Chicago Today

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—The prohibition party's special train which will carry J. Frank Hanly of Indiana, candidate for president and Ira Landrith of Tennessee, candidate for vice president, and other party leaders on a two months' coast to coast speaking campaign will leave Chicago tomorrow morning at 7:50 o'clock. Mr. Hanly and Mr. Landrith arrived in Chicago today and were busy conferring with party leaders preparatory to the long trip.

The special train will travel 3,000 miles and make nearly 1,000 stops before the trip ends at Indianapolis, November 6. One month will be spent in a trip to the Pacific coast and another tour through the eastern states. The party will return to Chicago from the west October 6 for a mass meeting before beginning their journey eastward.

SUFFRAGETTES
TO CARRY ON
EDUCATION PLAN

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 7.—After a long debate which carried the afternoon session of the convention well into the evening, the National American Woman Suffrage Association today adopted a platform, outlining its plan of campaign for securing the submission of the federal suffrage amendment to the state legislatures for ratification.

It was decided that the next annual convention in 1917 be held in March or "thereabouts"; that a lobby be continued at Washington, and that the association conduct a nation-wide campaign of education, agitation or organization and publicity in support of the federal amendment. A million dollar campaign fund is to be raised between October this year and October 1917.

It was further agreed by the convention that no state association shall ask the legislature of its state for the submission of an amendment or referendum to the people until the national board or executive council of the association shall have given the opportunity to investigate conditions and give consent. Any state organization which proceeds to such state campaign without consent must be prepared to finance and conduct its campaign without help from the national board.

The convention got into a tangle over the method of considering the platform, many parliamentary moves being made to postpone immediate consideration or to have the numerous resolutions taken up serially. Instantaneous war made that a steam roller was being used to put the platform through the convention, but in the end it was adopted without amendment.

Then followed another debate on the resolution of President Carrie Chapman Catt, presented yesterday, which interprets the constitution to mean that the submission of the federal amendment is the immediate and principal object of the association and that all state work is merely preparatory to that end.

When the resolution came before the convention, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, former president, endeavored to have consideration postponed until tomorrow morning. There was objection and the delegates plunged into a discussion of the resolution.

Some delegates said the resolution was not worth the paper it was written on as it could not change the constitution of the association's constitution and others felt it vitiated the action of the convention yesterday when it was decided that the association should work for both federal and state suffrage legislation. Finally, many of the delegates became weary of the long session and when another motion was made to postpone consideration it was quickly adopted and the resolution was fixed for the first order of business tomorrow morning.

The annual address of the president (Continued on Page Two.)

ORDERS OUT FOR DISCHARGE OF
TWELVE REGIMENTS OF MILITIA

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Orders were issued by the war department today for the discharge from federal service as soon as practicable of twelve National Guard regiments comprising about 15,000 men, recently withdrawn to their home states from the Mexican border, and a number of smaller organizations of some 1,500 college and university students.

Orders for the mustering out of additional units are expected to follow soon. The next regiment to leave the federal service will be the Fourteenth New York Infantry, now at camp near Fishkill, N. Y., which will go as soon as its members are freed from danger of paratyphoid contagion.

There are about 40,000 guardsmen still in state mobilization camps and these probably will be dispatched to the border very soon to relieve men now serving there. Secretary Baker orders giving all the state troops a chance for the training to be acquired on the patrol line.

Today's orders were considered by some officials as a preliminary to the withdrawal of General Pershing's regulars from Mexico. Officers of the general staff insisted, however, that the release of the guardsmen resulted principally from the improving conditions on the border.

The original order for all guardsmen in the federal service to move to the border as soon as possible, although held in abeyance by General Funston's request received by the department when the railroad strike was imminent, has not been revoked. Secretary Baker is expected to lift the suspension shortly and permit troops waiting in mobilization camps to move as soon as they are ready.

The order releasing college men re-

BRUSSELS BOMBARDED
BY MANY AEROPLANES

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

THE HAGUE, (via London), Sept. 7.—Brussels was bombarded by a squadron of 15 aeroplanes Wednesday, according to an eye witness of the raid who has arrived here. To The Associated Press he said, he was sitting with friends in a hotel in the center of the city when the squadron appeared over the city. Anti aircraft guns immediately went into action.

It was then 1 o'clock in the morning, he said, and some time previously soldiers had issued warnings for the extinguishment of all lights. The aeroplanes were seen distinctly, he declared, and some flew so low that they seemed to touch the roof of the hotel but their nationality was not made out.

Intermittent bomb explosions and firing continued until daylight. One machine, he added, was reported to have been brought down at Porto Louise on the outskirts of the city. He said the damage done had not been ascertained when he left Brussels.

"This was the most important raid in a long while, he said. 'Smaller affairs occur most every day. The frequent air visits by entente aeroplanes hearten the Belgian people wonderfully.'"

This is the first report of an air raid on Brussels Wednesday. A British official statement issued on September 4 said that on two preceding days British aeroplanes had made a raid on Hoboken, near Antwerp and on a town near Bruges.

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HUGHES STANDS
FOR REASON IN
MAKING OF LAW

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 7.—Charles E. Hughes told a New England audience today that he would rather stand for the principle of reason in legislation and go down to defeat than to yield "one jot or tittle of it" and become president of the United States.

Before five crowded audiences in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine, the nominee assailed the administration for the enactment of the Adamson eight-hour law. He called it "not an eight-hour law but a wage law," said that it was passed "confessingly in ignorance of the facts," asserted that while it had been said that society favored the eight-hour day, society had nothing to do with the eight-hour day.

Mr. Hughes spoke from the platform where Raymond Robins, chairman of the progressive national convention at Chicago, had just told the audience why he was no longer a democrat or a progressive, and why he supported the republican ticket.

Previously the nominee had spoken at Beverly, Mass., Hampton Beach and Portsmouth, N. H., and York Harbor, Maine.

"It is because I am so solicitous," he told an audience at York Harbor, with respect to the progress to be made in industrialism that I deplore, in the name of labor, in the name of justice, in the name of American ideals, the surrender of the executive congress to force instead of permitting reason to reign."

In his Portland speech Mr. Hughes reiterated his stand on the tariff, efficiency in government, the monetary system, protection of American rights and other issues of the campaign.

Before the nominee spoke, Mr. Robins addressed the crowd.

"I have no apologies to make for

quitting them to go to their home mobilization camps for mastering out and resuming their status in the state guards. It affects the following units: Headquarters and supply companies and Batteries A, B, C, D, of the Tenth Connecticut field artillery (Yale battery); headquarters and supply companies, machine gun company, First Vermont Infantry (Norwich college); Company A, Colorado engineers (Colorado School of Mines); Battery A, Colorado field artillery (Colorado Agricultural college); Battery F, First Illinois field artillery (University of Illinois); Battery F, First Minnesota field artillery (University of Minnesota); Battery B, Indiana field artillery (Purdue University); band Second Indiana Infantry and Company I, First Indiana Infantry.

Reyes Army Scattered
CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, September 7.—The remnants of the army of Canuto Reyes, which were scattered throughout southern Durango and northern Zacatecas have

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BRING FRONT
ON SOMME MORE
IN ALIGNMENT

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

South of the Somme Thursday the French, east of Denicourt, captured trenches from the Germans and brought their front more in alignment with their new line through Bellefontaine and Berny-en-Santerre. Great aerial activity was shown by French and British aerial squadrons in bombing parties of vantage behind the German lines.

South of the Somme so violent was the French artillery fire that under it the Germans were unable to make their customary counter attacks, according to Paris.

The Germans are heavily shelling the French in the old first line German trenches a mile in length between Vaux-Chapelle region and the town of Chenols, in the Verdun sector, which were taken by the French Wednesday night.

In Galicia the Russians are still actively in quest of Lemberg, keeping up their pressure against the Austro-Germans westward from the regions of Brestany and Halicz. Near Brestany, the Russians have driven back the Austro-Germans from fortified positions and advanced to the Nariwka river, and at some points have crossed the stream. Russians now are heavily bombarding Halicz, which, although in flames, the forces of the central powers are stubbornly defending.

In Wednesday's fighting in the Halicz sector, 5,645 officers and men of the Teutons were made prisoner. Both Berlin and Vienna admit retreats between the Zlota Lipa and Dniester rivers.

Vienna concedes a retreat of the Austrian forces before the Romanians near Olah Toplita. Twenty miles from the Rumanian border, Southeast of this same region the Romanians have occupied the Gyergy-Ditro-Orsova pass.

In the capture of Turtukal fortress the Germans and the Bulgarians took more than 20,000 prisoners and more than 100 guns, according to Berlin. Bucharest says losses on both sides have been heavy.

Russians in Turkish Armenia near Ognott continue to drive the Turks from their strong mountain defenses according to Petrograd, and also have driven down a Turkish column of 20,000 men from the Caucasus front, and in the Austro-Italian theater fighting is being done mainly by means of artillery.

In German East Africa two additional ports—Kilwa Kinyewa and Kilwa Kisiwani have surrendered to the British.

Stos German Counter Attacks
PARIS, Sept. 7. (via London, Sept. 8).—The French artillery fire south of the Somme has prevented the Germans from making a counter attack, according to the official communication, issued by the war department office tonight. On the Somme additional advances for the French troops is recorded.

The French have captured the German first line trenches over a front of one mile on the Verdun front.

The breach in the German line affected on the front north of Verdun between the Vaux-Chapelle region and the town of Chenols. The French took 250 prisoners.

The French statement adds that a powerful effort, made by German troops, to dislodge the French from a hospital field near the Somme front was without success and that the Germans were dispersed with heavy losses.

The French air service took an active part in the recent action on the Somme front. In air fights yesterday two German machines were brought down by French pilots and four other German aeroplanes were forced out of action in damaged condition.

The French official statement reporting operations in Macedonia says there was intermittent cannonading on the front as a whole. A British bomber was shot down on the front of Bulgarian batteries on the lower Struma.

German Ports Surrender
LONDON, Sept. 7.—The ports of Kilwa Kinyewa and Kilwa Kisiwani, in German East Africa, respectively 150 and 175 miles south of Dar-Es-Salaam, have surrendered to the British under threat of bombardment, according to an official statement issued tonight giving details of the recent surrender of Dar-Es-Salaam.

A German attempt to regain possession of Leuze wood, on the Somme front, last night led to hand to hand

the express car, is being held here. He said that he and three companions were riding between the baggage car and the tender when two robbers got on at Rodon, N. M. After the train stopped and took a short cut, the heads of the four hobs and compelled them to break in the express door and perform other labor.

The robbers, it was learned today, missed a fortune through their ignorance. Of the two safes in the car they chose the one with only a few thousand dollars in it, while the remaining one contained over \$300,000 for the payment of troops.

Sam Jones, a hobo, who claims he was forced to break open the door of

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